

AC 4455(1) WEYMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Conditions

OF THE BOROUGH OF

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis

For the Year 1932.

BY

F. W. OLDERSHAW, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

* * * * *

Together with Summary of

REPORTS OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

and

BOROUGH METEOROLOGIST.

Telegram Printing Works, Weymouth.

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Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Public Health Committee, 1932.

Coun. (Eng.-Capt.) F. W. HAMBLIN, R.N., J.P., Mayor.

Coun. BERT BILES, Chairman.

Ald. R. S. COMBEN, C.B.E., Coun. (Mrs.) A. COMBEN,
J.P. J.P. (Vice Chairman).

Coun. W. G. ALLEN. „ J. T. GODDARD.

„ L. ARNOLD. „ V. L. OLIVER.

„ H. A. BALDWIN. „ R. G. WHEELER.

„ G. J. CÆSAR.

Co-opted Members for Maternity and Child Welfare—

Mrs. DEVENISH	} Representing Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.	Mrs. CURTIS	} Representing the Trades Council.
Mrs. SEFTON		Mrs. WHITE	
SMITH			

Town Clerk - - P. SMALLMAN.

Staff of the Department.

Medical Officer of Health, etc. - - F. W. OLDERSHAW.

Sanitary Inspector - - - F. A. FANNER.

Matron of Isolation Hospital - - (Miss) A. ROBERTS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses - (Miss) E. C. ADAMS.

(Miss M. INGS).

(Resigned Dec. 31, 1932).

(Miss) G. OVERTON.

(Appointed Feb., 1932).

Asst. Sanitary Inspector, Ambulance Driver, etc.- S. SYMES.

Clerks - - - - (Miss) H. LACK.

(Miss) E. NICHOLAS.

Public Health Offices,
Westham Road,
Weymouth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health, etc., Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege of submitting to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1932.

The procedure I have adopted follows the sequence recommended by the Ministry in their circular, and I have endeavoured to make the report as comprehensive and detailed as possible, with special reference to the very many aspects of the activities of the department.

The year has been one of development, some actual and some in preparation for extension in the coming year. The health of the populace has been exceedingly good, and though our death rate may be comparatively high, yet one must remember that we have essentially a residential population and that the vast majority of our deaths occur amongst people who are past the usual retiring age of 65 and who have adopted Weymouth for their later leisure years.

The outstanding event of the year was the Ministerial Inquiry in July into the proposed Borough Extension under the Local Government Act of 1925, and the subsequent decision to extend the Borough area by the addition of 5,690 acres and increase the population by approximately 7,300 from April 1st, 1933. Coupled with this Order is the provision to proceed with an extensive drainage scheme which will result in the efficient drainage of the whole of the area and so will fulfil a long-felt need.

The housing question was tackled both by the erection of new houses and the consideration of unsuitable dwellings under the Housing Act, 1930.

The work of the Infant Welfare Centre continues. The



demand for hospital treatment for Maternity Cases increases, and is likely to be the subject of much discussion during the coming year.

I have again included with the Health Report the Report of our Borough Meteorologist (Mr. West), as it appears to me these subjects are very interdependent the one upon the other. The substantiation of the claim of Weymouth to its high place as a Coastal Health Resort is dependent both upon good meteorological returns and health results and efficient sanitary conditions.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	1648
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1932	...	...	...	...	...	22150
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1931), according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	5714
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1932), according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	5885
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£202696
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£808

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.
Live Births	{ Legitimate	...	249	123
	{ Illegitimate	...	9	4
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.6				
Stillbirths	...	...	7	4
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 26.4.				
Deaths	...	...	309	149
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.9				
Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—				
		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	...	1		3.8
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	...	1		3.8
Total	...	2		7.5

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

Legitimate—7 M 11 F. Total, 18. Illegitimate, Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 69.7

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... 72.3

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 3

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... Nil

„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ... Nil

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the
year which has received or required comment ... Nil

Total Deaths, 1932 (Registrar-General's Official Returns).

All causes—Male, 149; Female, 160.

	Cause of Death.	Males	Females.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...
2	Measles ... ..	...	3
3	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...
4	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...
5	Diphtheria ... ..	...	...
6	Influenza	1	4
7	Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	8
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	2
11	Syphilis ... ..	...	...
12	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ... ..	...	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease ...	24	28
14	Diabetes	1	6
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	9	13
16	Heart Disease	35	31
17	Aneurysm ... ..	...	...
18	Other Circulatory Diseases ...	7	2
19	Bronchitis	5	6
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	5	6
21	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...
22	Peptic Ulcer	1	2
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)...	...	...
24	Appendicitis	5	1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	5	1
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...	...	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	5	4
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	7	1
29	Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	1
30	Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	...	1
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	6	8
32	Senility	5	17
33	Suicide	2	1
34	Other Violence	5	1
35	Other Defined Diseases	14	11
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown...	...	...
	Special Causes (included in No. 35 above).		
	Small-pox ... ..	...	...
	Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...
	Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1932.

England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 126 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures).

(The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	Rate per 1,000 total Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (Under 2 Years)	Total Deaths (Under 1 Year)	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England & Wales	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0	
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02.	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0	
Weymouth	11.6	0.32	13.9	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.40	0.00	69.7	94.9	2.9	2.2	0.0	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: { Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.

per 1,000 Live Births	...	1.61	2.63	4.24
" " Total Births	...	1.54	2.52	4.06

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE.

Weymouth is situate about the middle of the Dorset Coast. The main sea-board facing East is level, but the town extends to the hilly areas on the South, North and West; consequently it is well sheltered from all except the east winds, which in the summer pass over the water in the Bay and consequently prevent the relaxed feeling so often felt on the South Coast. Experience suggests that Weymouth is an ideal convalescent town for delicate children, with respiratory ailments or heart diseases, in need of graduated exercises. The Meteorological Report once again shows a very low humidity and a very high daily incidence of hours of sunshine.

Occupation.

The majority of the residents are engaged in catering for the various needs of the visitors or the very large number of retired residents who, after spending many years abroad in hot climates, find Weymouth a most suitable town for retirement. Other occupations followed include brewing, building and engineering; whilst a fair number find employment as dockers in connection with the Jersey and Northern France trade.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(1) **Officers**—see Page 3.

(2) **Nursing in the Home.**

(a) **General.** Adequate provision for trained nurses is provided by the four Voluntary Associations for their members for a small weekly subscription, and for non-members according to the approved scale of charges. The services are efficient, but, like most voluntary institutions to-day, the financial stability of the smaller ones is causing much concern. Perhaps amalgamation or centralisation of the whole services might materially assist the financial position, without impairing the existing high state of efficiency.

Private Nurses are also available from the numerous Nursing Homes in the town.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.** Nil.

No Association or Nursing Home is municipally aided.

(3) **Laboratory Facilities.**

Water and foodstuffs are examined by the Public Analyst (Dr. Bernard Dyer, of Tower Hill, London), milk at the Agricultural College, Reading, and sputæ at the County Dispensary, Poole. Blood specimens for the Wasserman reaction are sent to the Hants County Laboratory, Winchester; whilst swabs, urine and all other pathological material are sent for examination to the Clinical Research Association, London.

Legislation in force:

List of adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws and Local Regulations relating to Public Health.

Adoptive—	Date of Adoption.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	1895
Public Health Amendment Act, 1890	1895
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	1909
Public Health Act, 1925	1926
Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927	1930
Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930	

Local Act—

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Act, 1914 Aug. 7th, 1914

Bye-Laws—

Common Lodging Houses	1902
Nuisances	1903
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures	1909
Boiling or steaming of pig wash or food	1912
Houses let in Lodgings	1912
Offensive Trades	1913
Employment of Children	1922
Slaughter-houses	1923
For removal of fœcal or offensive matter	1924
Conduct of persons frequenting Sanitary Conveniences	1925
New Streets and Buildings	1926

(5) **Hospitals.**

(a) **Infectious Diseases.** The functions of the Hospital have been continued as in the past, all type of infectious diseases being admitted not only from the Borough, but from the military station at Portland and from the Dorchester Rural District.

The County Report on the provision of Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases demanded under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, would suggest that this Hospital in the future will serve a much larger area, but Small-pox will no longer be treated here. The Hospital can cater for the larger area without extension, and the centralising of treatment for the rare cases of Small-pox is an asset, so that from all aspects the entire scheme of the county is to be commended, and whether a Joint Hospital Board be created for the areas concerned, or the adjoining districts make an agreement, the principles involved in the scheme are good.

The Tuberculosis Ward has been more active during the past year, due to an alteration in the type of cases admitted, for instead of late stage cases we now also receive a proportion of early ones, who appear to respond well to the treatment. A shelter—the property of the County—has been erected during the year near the tubercular wing.

(b) **General.** The Weymouth and District Hospital (with its 29 male and 22 female beds) provides adequate service with its surgical and medical honoraries, house surgeon and nursing staff. This highly efficient service is fully used and very much appreciated by the people in the area served. During the year a large new Out-Patient Department has been opened, and as a result a long-felt want has been satisfied.

(c) **Children and Babies.** The ward at the Weymouth and District Hospital with its 16 beds caters both for surgical and medical cases.

(d) **Maternity.** The Weymouth and District Hospital has one ward of six beds into which the Borough maternity cases are admitted (for details see Section III.).

(6) Ambulance Facilities.

No alteration has been made during the year in the use of the Borough Ambulance, which is housed at the Public Health Centre and is available at any hour of the day or the night. The services of members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade have been freely called upon to assist in the removal of cases (not infectious), and once again I should like to tender my sincere thanks for their services, which all members have so willingly and gratuitously given upon request.

(7) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Clinics provided by the Local Authority are held in the Public Health Offices, Westham Road, and others provided by the Dorset County Council or Hospitals as stated:—

HOSPITALS.

Borough Isolation Hospital, Chickerell Road.
Maternity Ward, Weymouth and District Hospital.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE (Elementary Schools).

Minor Ailments Clinic, Health Department, Westham Bridge.	Each school morning, 9—10 a.m.
Dental Clinic, Health Department, Westham Bridge.	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9—11 a.m.
Eye Clinic, Health Department, Westham Bridge.	Friday, 2 p.m.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Health Centre, Westham Bridge.	Tuesday and Thursday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
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ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Weymouth and District Hospital.	Monday, 2 p.m.
Health Centre, Westham Bridge.	Wednesday (when arranged), 2.30—4.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS IN WEYMOUTH.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, 5 New Street	Tuesday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Venereal Disease, Weymouth Port Sanitary Hospital, Ferry Bridge, Wyke Regis.	Men, Women, Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. ., 1.30—2.30.

SECTION III.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) **Midwives.** The inspection of Midwives is under the control of the County Council. There are eleven midwives practising in the area; of them ten are in private practice, and one is at a public institution. No midwives are employed or subsidised directly by the Local Authority.

(2) **Maternal Mortality.** All maternal deaths are reported to the Ministry and the Investigation Form is completed by the doctor in charge of the case in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health.

(3) **Health Visiting.** The three Health Visitors employed by the Council divide their time between the School Medical and the Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. Each Nurse has her own defined area: Nurse Adams, the area south of the line the Harbour, Newstead Road, the Marsh to Chickerell Road boundaries; Nurse Ings, the area west of the Harbour and Backwater; and Nurse Overton, the area west of these two lines to the Borough boundaries.

All infants are first visited as soon as possible after the tenth day of life, whilst other routine visits are made as follow:—

Until the child is four months old	...	Monthly.
From the 4th month until 1 year of age	...	Every second month.
Between the ages of 1 and 2 years	...	,, three months.
,, ,, ,, 2 and 5	...	,, six ,,

Additional visits are made at the request of the parent or the discretion of the Nurse.

(4) **Children's Act, 1908.** A register is kept at the Health Offices of all foster-mothers and foster-children, and periodic visits are made by your Health Visitor and Medical Officer. All new applications are thoroughly investigated before official sanction by the Health Committee is recommended. In every case during the past year conditions were very satisfactory.

(5) **Orthopædic Treatment.** A scheme whereby all orthopædic cases in infants under five years of age may receive

specialised treatment is nearing completion, and will, I hope, be in operation early in the coming year.

(6) **Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers, etc.**
No change has been effected during the past year, adequate provision being made at the Public Assistance Institution, Wyke Road.

VI.—MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Periodic inspections are made of the various institutions in the town, all of which are very well conducted. One application for registration was opposed owing to unsatisfactory premises, and one application was withdrawn by the applicant after re-consideration.

The statistical details required are:—

- (1) No. of applicants for registration—Two (one withdrew).
- (2) „ „ Homes registered—Nil.
- (3) „ „ orders made refusing or cancelling registration—1.
- (4) „ „ appeals against such orders—Nil.
- (5) „ „ cases confirmed or disallowed on appeal—Nil.
- (6) „ „ applications for exemption—Nil.
- (7) „ „ cases in which exemption granted, refused or withdrawn—Nil.
- (8) Total No. of Homes on Register 31/12/32—6.
- (9) No. withdrawn voluntarily during year—1.

V.—THE WELFARE CENTRE.

No change has been made in the organisation of the Clinics, the work being strictly limited to advice, and, where necessary, treatment, with regard to feeding, diet, clothing, etc., and minor ailments. Cases are referred to the Eye Infirmary, General Hospital, and family doctor, according to the nature of the illness and at the discretion of your Medical Officer.

During the year the service has been extended by the provision of dental treatment for toddlers and for expectant and

nursing mothers, in specially selected cases. An ante-natal clinic is also held at the Centre for patients who apply for a Borough Maternity Bed until such time as they are transferred to the Hospital Clinic and also for any special case referred by a midwife.

Dried milks are sold at the Clinic, whilst gratuitous supplies are issued to necessitous cases upon the Committee's recommendation.

The educational side of "Mothercraft" was commenced last year by lectures to Girl Guides and senior school girls, whilst evening lectures for mothers have been arranged early in 1933.

I should like to thank the Voluntary Workers for their services at the Clinic during the past year, which have been most helpful and much appreciated by the mothers.

Statistical details of the work accomplished are included at the end of this section.

Maternity Cases.

The excellent facilities provided by the Ward in the Weymouth and District Hospital are still available for Borough Maternity Cases, who are recommended for admission either on account of unsuitable home conditions or where difficulty or abnormality is suspected. The excellence of the treatment received is evident from the increasing number of applications for beds and the results achieved. This year again I should like to tender my thanks to all members of the Hospital Staff for the perfect co-operation and assistance offered me in this connection. My only fear is that the Ward may prove inadequate for the demand, which is growing because of the housing needs and the larger population.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

One case of Puerperal Fever and one of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Both patients made a complete recovery after Hospital treatment. No consultant has been appointed under these Regulations, and the Hospital facilities are adequate to meet all requirements.

Maternal Deaths.

Two residents died in or in consequence of child-birth after removal from their own homes to Hospital. No maternal deaths occurred of those confined in Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases occurred, one in Hospital and one at home. Both recovered, and in neither case was the sight impaired.

Infant Deaths.

Eighteen infants under twelve months of age died during the year, and of these seven lived for one day or less, whilst fourteen died within four weeks of birth.

A tabulated list of cause and age at death is attached.

Infant Mortality, 1932.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age, compiled from Official Registration.

Causes of Death.		Age.										
		1 day or less										
		Under 1 week										
		1—2 weeks										
		2—3 weeks										
		3—4 weeks										
		Total under 4 weeks										
		4 weeks and under 3 months										
		3 months and under 6 months										
		6 months and under 9 months										
		9 months and under 1 year										
		Total under 1 year										
All causes, certified	...	7	1	2	1	3	14	1	1	2	...	18
„ „ uncertified
Atelectasis	...	1	1	1
Prematurity	...	5	1	...	1	...	7	7
Spina Bifida, Cong. Malformations	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	4
Birth Debility	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	...	2	...	4
Measles and Pneumonia	1

Maternity and Child Welfare Statistics.

(1) Number of Births notified in the Area.

Live births, 280. Still-births, 8. Total, 288.

By midwives, 268. By doctors and parents, 20.

(2) Health Visiting.

No. of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors.

To expectant mothers. First visits, 56. Total visits, 168.

To children under 1 year. First visits, 275. Total visits, 1,960.

To children between 1 and 5 years of age, 1,738.

(3) Infant Welfare Centre.

Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year.

By children under 1 year of age, 3,480.

By children between the ages of 1 and 5, 1,832.

Total number of children who attended for the first time.

Children under 1 year of age, 215.

Children between 1 and 5 years, 109.

Total number of children in attendance at the Centre at the end of the year.

(1) Under 1 year of age, 179.

(2) Between 1 and 5 years, 287.

(4) Ante-Natal Clinic.

Total number of attendances by expectant mothers, 298.

Total number of expectant mothers who attended, 100.

(5) Maternity Homes.

Maternity Ward of Hospital. Total admissions, 80. From Borough, 41.

Admissions to other Maternity Institutions, Nil.

(6) Sick and Ailing Children.

Admitted to Children's Ward of Hospital, 185.

Admitted direct from Welfare Centre, 7.

Sent to other institutions by Council, Nil.

(7) Convalescent Homes

(8) Homes for Mothers and Babies } Nil.

(9) Day Nurseries }

(10) Infectious Disease.

Disease.	Notified.	Visited by Officer.	Removed to Hospital.	Remarks.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	1	At Hospital
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	0	1	Second case in Hospital
Measles and German Measles, under 5 years notifiable	Not	61	Nil	
Whooping Cough ...	Not notifiable	8	„	
Epidemic Diarrhoea ...	Nil	Nil	„	
Poliomyelitis ...	Nil	Nil	„	
Chicken Pox ...	Nil	Nil	„	

(11) Home Nursing by Council. Nil.**(12) Midwives.**

Number practising on 31.12.32, 11.

Employed or subsidised by Council, Nil.

Employed by Voluntary Association, Nil.

Independent Midwives, 10.

At Public Assistance Institution, 1.

(13) Maternal Deaths occurring in, or in consequence of child-birth in the area (non-residents included).

(1). From Sepsis, 2.

(2) From other causes, Nil.

(1) At home, Nil.

(2) In institutions, 2.

Both cases were removed from their homes to Hospital.

(14) **Administration of Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908.**

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of year, 7.

(b) Number of children on the Register:

(i.) At the end of the year, 9.

(ii. Who died or on whom inquests were held during the year, Nil.

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year who were:

(i. Female. Three Health Visitors.

(ii.) Male. M.O.H.

(d) Number of other persons or societies authorised to visit under Section 2 (2), Nil.

(e) Proceedings taken during the year, Nil.

(f) Number of cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year under Section 3, a, b, or c, Nil.

(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 5 (1), a, b, or c, Nil.

(15) **Maternity Ward** (Weymouth Hospital).

Number of maternity beds, 6.

Number of cases admitted, including emergencies, 80.

Average duration of stay, 14 days.

Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 59.

(b) Doctors, 1.

Number of cases in which medical assistance sought, 20.

Number of cases of Puerperal Fever, Nil.

Number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 1 (cause Pneumonia).

Number of cases of Pemphigus, Nil.

Number of infants not entirely breast fed, 22.

Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1.

Number of Maternal Deaths, Nil.

Number of foetal deaths—stillborn, 5.

Within 10 days, 7.

Still-births.

- (1) Placenta Praevia.
- (2) „ „
- (3) „ „
- (4) Albuminuria, A.P.H.
- (5) Hydrocephalus.

Within 10 days.

- (1) Toxæmia—Eclampsia.
- (2) Spina Bifida.
- (3) Asphyxia, Cæsearean and Appendicitis.
- (4) Prematurity, 7 months.
- (5) „ „ Pneumonia.
- (6) „ „
- (7) „ „ 5½ months (11lb. 8oz.).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) **Water** is supplied by a private company, the Weymouth Water Company, and is of a very high state of purity, as the analysis shows. The water comes from the hillside as rivulets in the area of Springbottom, to the north-east of the town. From here it is conducted to the waterworks and later pumped to the reservoir at Preston and distributed either by the inland or coastal mains to the reservoir at Wyke, supplying the lower parts of the town en route. The Rodwell area is supplied from the Wyke reservoir. The water is not chemically treated, and is adequate to supply all the area. During the year some residents had their supply cut off because of non-payment of water rate. This method, though justifiable, is rather drastic, and a repetition one hopes will be unnecessary. Whilst admitting the justice of the action that an individual should pay his fair due—and I am informed the persons were some quarters in default—yet from a health view-point I must admit I prefer some other way of recovering water rate, e.g., distraint. My reason is the danger which must of necessity follow such action not only to the family defaulting, but to the residents in the immediate neighbour-

hood and even to the population at large, for immediately we have a house with a defective water supply there follows a defective sewage system and the consequent dangers. This difficulty in Council houses will not recur again, because the owners now pay the water rate; but the danger from privately-owned property will continue. Perhaps some other form of debt recovery will be observed in these cases. In other respects, apart from bursts, the supply was always adequate and constant.

Water Supply.

The following is a copy of the Analyst's report of the Town's General Supply dated May 25th, 1932:—

					GRAINS PER GALLON.
Total dissolved matter	...	...	...	...	19.32
Loss on Incineration of Residue	...	...	...	...	1.12
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	1.80
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium)	...	...	...	...	2.97
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	...	.30
(Equal to Nitric Acid)	...	...	...	...	1.18
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia	...	...	...	...	.001
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia	...	...	...	...	.001
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from a solution of Permanganate of Potash at a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit:—					
				In 15 minutes	.010
				In 4 hours	.017
Phosphoric Acid	...	...	...	...	traces
Appearance in 2 feet tube	...	...	...	...	clear
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	14 degrees
Hardness after boiling	...	...	...	...	3 „

The results of chemical analysis are satisfactory, and the water is of a high degree of purity as regards freedom from any undesirable bacteriological contamination.

Total micro organisms growing on gelatine at 20 degrees C in 72 hours—150 per c.c.

Total micro organisms growing on agar at 37 degrees C. in 72 hours—nil per c.c.

B. Coli (Mc Conkey Test)—Negative in 100 c.c.

(Signed) BERNARD DYER, D.Sc.,

Analyst.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No alterations were made during the past year in the present system, but from the Ministry Inquiry in July it would appear that great extensions, alterations and improvements are likely in the very near future.

(2) Rivers and Streams.

The Backwater is gradually being deepened and the waste marshland at the side rapidly filled and converted into Pleasure Gardens. The sooner the scheme is completed the sooner shall we be freed from the mosquito-breeding areas of the past and the "midge," which flourishes in the mud and old grass and is a non-biting nuisance which worries us when low water exists. The pollution of the Backwater and the Wey must continue from the increasing number of cess pits arising with the development of the land outside the Borough until the new sewage scheme is in operation.

(3) (i.) Closet Accommodation.

Apart from exceptional areas which cannot be connected owing to contour to the existing sewage system, all are on a water-carriage system. In the Borough we still have two earth closets and five cess pits.

(ii.) Public Cleansing.

Dry house refuse is collected twice weekly in special motor dust carts (S. and D. Type) from the sanitary dust bins which are now used in most parts of the town, although there are still several houses which have not adopted these and still use all manner of receptacles. Apart from the very unsightly nature of them, they are very prolific fly breeding grounds, and we trust that the defaulters, both in their own interests and of their neighbours, will provide properly-covered bins at an early date.

The two earth closets in the Borough, and the few cesspools are emptied by the owners.

All house refuse is carried to the Marsh, where an organised system of controlled tipping under the direction of

the Borough Surveyor is rapidly recovering a large area of low-lying land, which will shortly become a valuable playing field.

(iii.) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

(a) A detailed tabular statement of the various inspections made is included in the Report.

(b) Number of Informal Notices served, 57.

Number of Statutory Notices served, 33.

(c) Number of such nuisances, etc., abated after

(1) Informal Notices, 24.

(2) Statutory Notices, 32.

(d) Number outstanding 31/12/32, 1.

(e) Number outstanding 31/12/31, 30 Informal, 14 Statutory.

Number amended in 1932, 29 Informal, 14 Statutory.

(iv.) **Smoke Abatement.**

Weymouth is very free from smoke; occasionally a south-west wind driving the smoke from the chimneys along Westwey Road will cause a cloud, due to the sudden cooling by the harbour water adjoining. Periods of bad stoking are also responsible for occasional lapses.

Number of Houses Inspected and Defects found.

Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	292
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	...	45
Insanitary yards	...	...	...	...	...	35
Foul and insanitary W.C. pans	...	...	...	...	...	52
Drains not disconnected or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	23
Inspection chambers improperly constructed	...	...	...	...	...	33
Without or defective scullery sinks	...	...	...	...	...	13
Scullery sink, waste pipes untrapped	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective walls, floors, ceilings and roofs...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Dirty and dilapidated premises	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drains choked	...	...	...	...	...	48
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective gullies and down spouts	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fowls kept insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	5
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective grates	...	...	...	...	...	12

Number of Houses Remedied, etc.

Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	173
No. of New Buildings—Houses and Bungalows, 84; other buildings, 4; garages, 17	...	...	...	...	...	105
No. of Houses drained—(a) stoneware (b) iron	...	...	...	...	...	130a, 2b 1a & b
No. of house drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of yards re-paved	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
No. of pedestal pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	225
No. of flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	216
No. of disconnecting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	95
No. of ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	...	126
No. of fresh air inlets fixed	...	...	...	...	...	95
No. of traps fixed to bath, lavatory and scullery waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	259
No. of inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	216
No. of gully traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	387
No. of new scullery sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	107
Walls and ceilings of premises cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective gutters and down spouts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	48
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	73
Offensive accumulations cleared	...	...	...	...	...	48
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of tests to drains	...	...	...	...	...	1820
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	...	...	719
Verminous premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
	...	...	...	...	...	2

F. A. FANNER, A.R.San.I..

Sanitary Inspector.

(v.) **Special Classes of Premises and Occupations subject to control by the Local Authority.**

A detailed list of the number and type of these premises and occupations is included in the Appendix, and recent visitations have been satisfactory.

The existing Bye-laws appear to be adequate to meet the circumstances yet encountered, although with the Borough Extension we anticipate more experience in enforcing and testing the Bye-laws *re* Tents, Vans and Sheds. Underground sleeping rooms as defined by the Act hardly exist, but there are many border line cellar basements in various parts of the town which are more or less unhealthy, and, though not liable under the Section for action, were never intended to be used as "flats."

(vi.) **Other Sanitary Conditions.**

All Cemeteries are under the control of the Local Council and are well kept. The purchase of land for the extension of one has taken place, but detriment to health is not likely to ensue, as drainage is not to any water supply. The Mortuary is under the control of the Health Department, and appears to serve its purpose adequately.

The various Public Conveniences are organised by the Health Department, and gradually the demands of the public in the "season" are being met by the erection of new premises and extension of others. The increasing popularity of the town as a resort, the development of the Nothe and other areas into attractive gardens, etc., have necessitated further provision. The long-felt need of a public convenience in the Burdon area is now generally recognised, and plans for this are well advanced. The establishment of this building will materially assist in diminishing pollution of the fore-shore.

(vii.) **Places of Amusement.**

Periodic visits are made to the Regent and the Belle Vue Cinemas and the Pavilion Theatre. All are well ventilated, maintained in a cleanly condition, and provide adequate and

ample sanitary accommodation. The deficiency of sanitary facilities at the Alexandra Gardens still exists.

(viii.) **Rag Flock Act, 1911 and 1928.**

There are three premises in the district in which rag flock is used, and all have been satisfactory on inspection.

(4) **Schools.**

A detailed sanitary report on the Schools is included in the School Medical Report.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Last year the Corporation erected 62 (non-parlour three-bedroom type) houses, but despite this splendid increase there is still a marked shortness of houses suitable for the working classes and available at rents they can afford. The number of persons desiring Corporation houses continues to increase, and in consequence the plight of many a house-seeker is piteous. As a direct result we have numerous cases of overcrowding in all parts of the Borough, profiteering or letting at exorbitant rentals is occurring in all types of houses, not only by the house owners, but also by the fortunate "tenant," who frequently succeeds in living "rent free" for the sacrifice of one or two rooms. The abatement of overcrowding is most difficult, for when one knows the difficulty occasioned in securing alternative rooms, which is increased if the married couples have children, one has to be both patient and sympathetic and consider whether even an overcrowded room is less dangerous to health than having people turned into the street.

The allocation of Council houses strictly by rotation from the register, except in cases of tuberculosis, is subject to objections. That it is immune from unrequired sympathy for the unscrupulous persons who would overcrowd to obtain a house is admitted, but from many points it does not produce the maximum attempt to reduce overcrowding in the Borough. We have under the Corporation's control various types and sizes of houses and flats. To obtain a transfer (once a Council tenant) except very occasionally on medical grounds (serious illness) is impossible. Surely some scheme could be made operative whereby a newly-married couple or a childless couple

could rent a small-type dwelling, and the couples with larger families the larger type. By this means not only would all bedrooms of all houses be used by the tenant and his family, but overcrowding in houses, both in and out of season, on the Council's estate would be reduced. Furthermore, the health of the inmates would benefit, and the necessary propriety and sex etiquette so essential amongst boys and girls could be encouraged, and the provision of separate bedrooms for boys and for girls arranged.

The Health Committee's Report on the Housing Act, 1930, has been the subject of much discussion and public comment during the year. Much opposition has been created by the unfortunate word "slum," which signifies to many people a dirty type of house. This qualification is totally unnecessary, and a far better description would be "unsuitable houses from a sanitary and health viewpoint," and if one adopts this definition then the action of the Committee will be much better understood. However, a definite scheme is now approved, and with the provision of houses for the displaced tenants, demolition will be able to proceed and improvements commence by the removal of some of our courts unlit by the sun and the back-to-back type of house.

Housing Statistics.

The details of the special Housing Statistics demanded are:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

- (a) By the Local Authority, 62.
- (b) By another ,, ,, Nil.
- (c) By other bodies and persons, 105.
- (d) With State assistance under the various Housing Acts, Nil.

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority under—

- (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, 382.
- (2) Part II. ,, ,, 1925, Nil.
- (3) Other powers; total, 311.
- Housing Acts, 1890-1909, 112, plus 30 flats.
- ,, ,, 1919, 40.

Various—leases expired, etc.
 Workmen's dwellings, 16,
 Larger house, 113.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	413
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1820
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	54
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	63

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	73
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | | | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | | | | | | 25 |

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | 0 |

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | 0 |

E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | | | | | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |

F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses have been rendered fit	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Weymouth is both unique and fortunate in its Milk Supply in that the inhabitants have their choice of an excellent Certified Milk, Pasteurised Milk in the bulk system, Pasteurised Milk in the bottle system, Sealed Carton Milk, and some good loose milk. No other town has this selection, for as Weymouth was the first town to have a sealed carton supply, so Weymouth this year is the first town to have an "All in Bottle Pasteurising" plant. This happy state of affairs is to be expected in an agricultural county like Dorset, and, speaking generally, our milk supply is good. Numerous samples of all milks are taken from time to time, and on the few occasions when bad results were obtained both the dealer and producer were notified. This produces the desired improvement, for the dealer usually acts.

One sample of Tuberculous Milk was obtained during the year, and after necessary action by the County Medical Department and then the County Agricultural Committee the offending cow was discovered. The procedure adopted is rather cumbersome and prolonged, and should be shortened if good results are to be obtained.

Statistical details are included in the Appendix.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

Regular inspection of the various private slaughter-houses and cold meat storage, etc., is made, and periodic visits to butchers' shops, cooked meat shops, fishmongers, bakeries, etc., are also undertaken.

Ice-cream is made or stored in various parts of the Borough and sold from stalls, barrows, shops, stores, etc. Careful inspection is made to ensure the production of a clean and wholesome article, but the quality of the article produced from a food value (fat percentage) varies enormously in the different samples produced.

There is no legal standard demanded for this article; hence the variety of results obtained (see table).

Ice Cream Samples.

Sample No.	1—	2.3	% milk fat	Sample No.	8—	4.2	% milk fat
„ No.	2—	3.1	„ „	„ No.	9—	3.2	„ „
„ No.	3—	12.4	„ „	„ No.	10—	12.5	„ „
„ No.	4—	5.5	„ „	„ No.	11—	12.2	„ „
„ No.	5—	4.2	„ „	„ No.	12—	2.7	„ „
„ No.	6—	3.6	„ „	„ No.	13—	3.4	„ „
„ No.	7—	3.6	„ „				

(c) **Adulteration.**

Numerous samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, and all samples were reported as genuine.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

See Page 37.

(e) **Nutrition.**

No lectures have been held apart from the Schools.

Foods Seized and Destroyed.

Date	Articles.	Weight lbs.	Magis- trates Orders	Remarks.
3-2-32	Carcase and organs of a cow. 1 liver abscess	525	1	Seized at slaughterhouse, general tuberculosis
3-3-32	Carcase and organs of a heifer	560	1	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
11-3-32	One cow's liver	10	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, fluke.
21-3-32	Two pigs' and seven pigs' heads	78	1	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
30-3-32	Loins and two legs of lamb	129	—	Seized on inspection, unsound.
30-3-32	Fore quarter of veal, portion of cow's liver	16	—	Seized on inspection, unsound.
31-3-32	44 lbs. bruised beef	16	—	Seized on inspection, unsound.
31-3-32	One cow's liver	44	—	Seized on inspection, unsound.
14-4-32	4½ lbs. bruised beef	10	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
14-4-32	One diseased liver, 4 pigs' livers, Carcase and organs of a bullock ... one pig's pluck, one pig's head, two livers, one set of lungs	4½	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
28-4-32	One diseased liver, 4 pigs' livers, Carcase and organs of a bullock ... one pig's pluck, one pig's head, two livers, one set of lungs	532	1	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
5-5-32	Carcase and organs of a cow	530	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
13-5-32	Carcase and organs of a pig	91	1	Seized at slaughterhouse, tuberculosis.
19-5-32	Two pigs' heads, seven pigs' plucks, and one set of organs	91	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.

Foods Seized and Destroyed—continued.

Date	Articles.	Weight lbs.	Magis- trates Orders	Remarks.
26-5-32	Three cows' livers	30	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
2-7-32	28 lbs. beef	28	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
7-7-32	Carcase and organs of a cow		1	Seized at slaughterhouse, tuberculosis.
15-7-32	Six tins of prawns		—	Seized on inspection, unsound.
19-7-32	Six tins of prawns		—	Seized on inspection, unsound.
22-7-32	160 lbs. beef	160	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
13-7-32	20 stns. cod fillets	280	1	Seized on inspection, unsound.
15-7-32	Six boxes of kippers		—	Seized on inspection, unsound. Prosecuted.
22-8-32	35 mackerel		1	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
7-9-32	Two bullocks and all organs		1	Seized at slaughterhouse, bone taint.
18-11-32	Portion of a hind quarter	112	1	Seized at slaughterhouse, tuberculosis.
25-11-32	Carcase and organs of a pig		1	Seized at slaughterhouse, bone taint.
20-12-32	21 lbs. beef	21	—	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.
29-12-32	Portion of a hind quarter of beef	55	1	Seized at slaughterhouse, unsound.

Report on Samples of Ordinary Milk and Pasteurised Milk for Bacteriological Counts.

Sample No.	Age when tested in hours.	Temp. when tested Degrees F.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli in				Presence of Tubercle Bacilli.
				1 c.c.	1/10	1/100	1/100	
A 1	36	50	24000	—	—	—	—	—
B 2	35	50	192000	†	—	—	—	—
C 3	35	50	220000	†	†	†	†	—
D 4	35	50	39000	†	—	—	—	—
E 5	35	50	188000	—	—	—	—	— pin points bacteria
F 6	11	42	47000	†	†	—	—	—
G 7	11	42	218000	—	—	—	—	—
H 8	11	42	680000	—	—	—	—	—
N 14	29	38	127000	—	—	—	—	—
O 15	29½	38	500000	†	†	†	—	—
P 16	29	38	164000	†	†	—	—	—
Q 17	41	38	millions	†	†	†	—	—
R 18	10½	40	6500	†	†	—	—	—
S 19	10½	40	424000	†	—	—	—	—
T 20	10½	40	124000	—	—	—	—	—
U 21	24	40	6000	—	—	—	—	—
B 28	10½	41	360000	†	†	†	—	—
C 29	10½	41	260000	†	†	†	—	—
D 30	10½	41	190000	†	†	†	—	—
E 31	10½	41	100000	†	†	†	†	—
O 40	27	54	450000	†	†	†	†	—
P 41	13	54	millions	†	†	†	†	found. County authorities notified. Animal located & destroyed
Q 42	27	54	180000	†	†	†	†	—
R 43	27	54	14600	—	—	—	—	—
L 63	10½	36	120000	†	†	†	†	—
M 64	10	36	50000	†	—	—	—	—
N 65	10½	36	18000	†	†	—	—	—
O 66	9½	36	47000	†	†	†	†	—
R 69	12½	46	14600	—	—	—	—	—
S 70	12½	46	46400	—	—	—	—	—
T 71	12½	46	18400	—	—	—	—	—
H 84	9½	44	2320	—	—	—	—	—
I 85	9½	44	11400	—	—	—	—	—
J 86	9½	44	56000	—	—	—	—	—
K 87	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	Sterilized bottle. The condition of bottle is very good

Bacteriological Report on Samples of Certified Milk.

No. of Sample	Age of Sample, Hours.	Temperature on arrival F. degrees	No. of bacteria per 1 c.c.	No. of bacteria per 1/10 c.c.	No. of bacteria per 1/100 c.c.	No. of bacteria per 1/1000 c.c.	Presence of Bacillus Coli in 1/10 c.c. in 48 hours. in 3 days.		Remarks.
I 9	48	42	2600	—	26	—	Not found	Not found	
V 22	24	40	3000	—	26	—	Not found	Not found	
F 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Delayed in transit. Arrived at laboratory too old and sour to make a test
S 44	12½	54	540	54	—	—	Not found	Not found	
P 67	24	36	430	43	—	—	Not found	Not found	
V 73	25	46	960	96	—	—	Not found	Not found	

REPORT OF WORK OF PUBLIC ANALYST, WITH RESULTS.

Food and Drugs.				Formal Samples	Genuine	Informal Samples	Genuine	Adulter- ated	Action taken
Butter	...	...	...	1	1	11	10	1	being slightly in excess of 16 % water. Reported to Committee. No action taken.
Beer	...	...	...	—	—	2	2	—	
Beef Dripping	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	
Cream	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—	
Ground Rice	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	
Ice Cream	...	...	...	—	—	13	13	—	
Margarine	...	...	...	—	—	3	3	—	
Milk	...	...	...	29	28	—	—	1	being 10 % deficient in milk fat of the normal quantity in natural milk. No action taken
Milk (Bacteriological counts)	34				—	—	—	—	See other table
Olive Oil	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	
Vinegar	...	...	...	—	—	2	2	—	
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	
				70	35	37	36	2	

No. of Common Lodging Houses on Register ... 1
 No. of Houses let in Lodgings on Register ... Nil

Offensive Trades.

No. on Register	...	...	...	18
No. of Fish Fryers	...	...	...	9
No. of Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	1
No. of Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	4
No. of Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	2
No. of Offal Boilers	...	...	...	1
No. of Fat Extractors	...	...	...	1

Food Supply.

Butchers' Shops, 28.

Private Slaughterhouses:

Number registered, Nil.

Number licensed, 3.

Bakehouses:

No. on Register, 21.

No. of Inspections, 41.

Nuisances found—Limewashing overdue, 1.

Milk Supply.

No. of Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	...	6
No. of Butter Makers and Stock Rearers	...	...	...	1
No. of Wholesale Milk Producers	...	...	...	3
No. of Producers and Retailers	...	...	...	4
No. of Purveyors only within the Borough	...	...	...	21
No. of Purveyors (containers only) within the Borough	...	...	...	16
No. of Purveyors from outside the Borough	...	...	...	22
No. of Licensed Retailers of Certified Milk	...	...	...	2
No. of Licensed Retailers of Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1
No. of Licensed Producers of Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1
No. of Inspections to above	...	...	...	56
Summary of work executed at farms during the year:—				
New Cowshed	...	...	...	1

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

(Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Inspections	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories	104	3	Nil
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	87	—	Nil
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	Nil
(Other than Outworkers' Premises)			
Total	191	3	Nil —

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Number of offences in respect to which Prosecu- tions were instituted.	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation:—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	7	7	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Action under L.G.A. (Section 63) has already been discussed under Hospital Provisions.

Once again the Borough has been comparatively free from infectious disease, especially so when one considers that adjoining districts had numerous cases of both diphtheria and scarlet fever. Our cases of infectious diseases were too few and spasmodic in nature to provide a sufficient guide for discussion of their clinical classification and significance.

The Hospital is used to the fullest advantage, and again 100 per cent. of cases were removed for treatment. To this thorough method of isolation, which the goodwill and co-operation of the medical practitioners of the town are responsible, I attribute to a great degree the very high immunity from infectious disease which we enjoy year after year. Furthermore, the very early action taken by the doctors to obtain a definite diagnosis in all suspicious cases by swabbing, plus their prompt action in the use of anti-toxin, ensures that the great majority of cases are admitted in an early stage, and the only advanced or serious cases admitted last year were those in which delay had been incurred in summoning medical advice.

From the list of admissions it will be seen that all types of infectious diseases are admitted; the cases of measles, however, are usually from overcrowded homes or unsuitable housing conditions, upon the recommendation of the family doctor.

The School aspect of infectious disease is discussed in the School Medical Report (page 6).

No vaccinations were done by the Medical Officer of Health, and no diseases occurred which were of particular interest during the year. Artificial immunization is only effected under private arrangements made by the doctors.

Animal and Insect Pests.

Rats and mice destruction is encouraged and efforts for their destruction are continued throughout the year; no special

limited onslaught against these rodents is made. Mosquitoes do exist, but the flooding of the Backwater last year—though received with storms of protest by the bird lovers—provided a very good hindrance to their activities. Regular dipping of all waste water, marsh land and ditches are undertaken, and where positive results are obtained immediate spraying with paraffin and disinfectant is undertaken. The attention of householders has been drawn on several occasions to the necessity for cleansing and treatment of artificial ponds, rain water butts, and the cutting of old hedges, etc. Verminous persons cleansed last year were nil, but facilities exist should the need arise, whilst similar action can be taken if houses become infested.

The Corporation possess a steam disinfector, which is used as required, whilst spraying of houses and rooms occur after all notifiable infectious diseases, and is offered in cases of tuberculosis, and done when requested on other occasions. Details of this work are included.

(4) (a) **Cancer.**

Local investigation is not undertaken by the Health Department. During the year 52 deaths occurred from cancer. The various primary sources affected were: Stomach, 9 cases; Colon, 5; Uterus and Rectum, 4 each; Ovary, Breast and Prostate, 3 each; seven organs, 2 each, and seven organs, 1 each.

(b) **Prevention of Blindness.**

The Eye Infirmary and the County Society for the Blind provide adequate facilities for treatment, and after-care respectively.

(c) **Tuberculosis.**

No action was taken under Section 62, P.H.A., 1925, or P.H.A., 1925.

(5) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Two cases occurred, but no impairment of vision resulted.

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during the year 1932.

Number of Cases.

Disease.	At all Ages	At ages—Years.										Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	
		under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—			45—	65 and over
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	17	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	2	1	1	...	17	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pneumonia	31	9	3	1	2	...	7	...	...	3	3	2	19	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Myelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever, including Para-typoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	11	3	1	2	1	14	8	2	4	7	3	43	12

Monthly incidence of Notifiable Diseases in the Borough.

Diseases.												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Small-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria ... ..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3	2	2	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyæxia ... ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	9	4	10	2	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	..
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ant. Poliomyelitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	..
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	12	10	15	10	7	14	7	4	7	5	4	2

Tuberculosis.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15—20	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
20—25	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
25—35	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	1
35—45	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
45—55	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
55—65	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 and over	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...
Total	16	11	4	8	6	8	1	2
	27		12		14		3	
	39				17			

Three Pulmonary cases (aged 76, 65, and 58 respectively) and one Non-Pulmonary (aged 66) could not be traced as notified cases.

Hospital Admissions.

	Total	Scarlet Fever	Suspected Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Suspected Diphtheria (Tonsillitis)	Suspected Diphtheria (Vincent's Angina)	Paratyphoid	Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas	Chicken-Pox
Borough Cases	38	2	1	...	17	...	7	...	...	2	...	1	5	2	1
Outside Cases	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...
Total	54	2	2	...	18	...	7	...	4	2	...	1	16	2	1
Deaths	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...

Age Incidence at Death in the Borough in 1932.

	Number	% of Total
No. of deaths of persons of all ages ...	309	100
" " " " 90 years or over	3	0.97
" " " " over 80 & under 90	45	14.6
" " " " over 70 & under 80	84	27.2
" " " " over 60 & under 70	76	24.6
" " " " of 65 years or over	176	57.0
" " " " over 50 & under 60	38	12.3
" " " " of 55 years or over	228	73.8
" " " " over 40 & under 50	17	5.5
" " " " over 30 & under 40	9	2.9
" " " " over 20 & under 30	10	3.2
" " " " over 10 & under 20	4	1.3
" " " " over 1 & under 10	5	1.6
" " " " under 12 months	18	5.8

The work of the Ambulance during the year:—

Removal of patients to or from Hospital, Nursing Homes or Poor Law Institutions ...	253
Accidents ...	67
Other Cases ...	30
Infectious Cases from within and without the Borough ...	53
	<hr/> 403 <hr/>

Bacteriological Examinations.

These are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association, London. The number and results of examinations made during 1932 are:—

	No. Examined.	Positive.
(a) Blood	5	Nil
(b) Swabs for Throat	131	24
(c) Sputum	2	2
(d) Urine and others	4	

Disinfection.

No. of articles disinfected	1440
No. of rooms disinfected	145
No. of articles destroyed	27

Cleansing Station.

No. of verminous persons cleansed ...	Nil
No. of Scabies cases cleansed and treated	14

Lethal Chamber for Animals.

No. of dogs destroyed	107
No. of cats destroyed	282
No. of guinea pigs destroyed	1

Conclusion. I should like to acknowledge the assistance given me by the following officials for various details in this Report concerning their departments:—

Mr. E. C. Brown, Rating Officer.

Mr. Frankland, Water Engineer.

Mr. M. Lodge, Borough Treasurer.

Dr. J. E. Robinson, County Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. P. Smallman, Town Clerk.

Mr. R. W. Vine, Borough Surveyor.

Mr. F. H. West, Meteorological Officer.

I wish to express my thanks to all members of my staff for their services and help during the past year, which has aided me in the work of the Department.

I desire also to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for their practical help and sympathetic interest, which they have displayed towards this department during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. OLDERSHAW,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1933.

Borough of
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Meteorological Department

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR
1932.

* * * *

(Lat.— $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$ N Long.— $2^{\circ} 26' 50''$ W

21 feet above Sea Level).

* * * *

F. H. WEST,
Borough Meteorologist.

Meteorological Station,
Sunnybank.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT.



			1931.	1932.
Highest Shade Temperature ...	...		74.0°F.	77.8°F.
Lowest Shade Temperature ...	...		21.8°F.	25.0°F.
Mean Maximum Temperature	...		56.1°F.	56.7°F.
Mean Minimum Temperature	...		45.2°F.	45.8°F.
Mean Temperature ...	...	...	50.6°F.	51.2°F.
Total Rainfall ...	...	...	27.13ins.	25.84ins.
Hours of Bright Sunshine ...	...	...	1572.8	1554.4
Number of Days with Sunshine	...		289	293
Mean Relative Humidity ...	...	...	79%	78%
Prevailing Winds ...	...	...	W.	W.
Highest Barometer reading ...	...	...	30.781ins.	30.925ins.
Lowest	,,	,,	28.93ins.	29.138ins.

Average Yearly Rainfall ...	...	28.41 inches
Average Yearly Amount of Sunshine...		1751.5 hours
Average Amount of Sunshine per Day...		4.8 hours
(since 1895).		

Remarks.

General.

The lack of sunshine experienced over the whole country, the excessive dryness of February, the dull May, and rainy October were among the outstanding features of the weather of 1932.

Bright Sunshine.

Of the 234 stations recognised by the Meteorological Office not more than 40 registered over 1,500 hours during the year.

The total amount registered at Weymouth was 1554.4 hours, and was below normal by 197 hours. The first quarter of the year was good; March with 178 hours placed Weymouth top of the British Isles for the month; June sunshine was also considerably above normal. The returns of May and July, however, were among the lowest recorded here for those months. September and November figures were much lower than usual.

The Meteorological Office Summary for 1932 states that at Kew Observatory the sunshine returns for May were the lowest recorded—their records go back to 1880. The July returns at Valentia Observatory were less than half the normal and were the lowest amount recorded for at least 52 years. At Eastbourne the September total was the lowest since 1887. November returns were among the lowest obtained at Kew Observatory, Liverpool and Totland Bay. It will thus be seen that the lack of sunshine during the year was widely experienced over the country.

The number of sunless days recorded at Weymouth during 1932 was 73 (previous year 76). January, November and December accounted for 40 of these.

Weymouth's average daily amount of sunshine since 1895 of 4.8 hours is one that is attained by comparatively few of the recognised stations—from the data available, less than twelve.

Rainfall.

The rainfall of 1932 at Weymouth was below normal by 64.9 m/m. (over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches); the year was the driest since 1921.

Individual months shewed sharp contrasts. February with a rainfall of 0.6 m/m provided a new record for dryness; the December fall was one of the lowest recorded, the amount of 31 m/m being 61.5 m/m below normal. November and August rainfalls were 26.6 m/m and 25.9 m/m respectively below normal. Among the wet months October was 60 m/m above normal; September 25 m/m, June 20 m/m and May 12.7 m/m.

May was considered the wettest month of that name over England and Wales for the last 160 years. The considerable rainfall of October was general throughout England. At Weymouth the wettest month was October with 145.7 m/m, and the driest month February (0.6 m/m). The greatest rainfall (in 24 hours) was on 20th October. The only other rainfall of over one inch was 24th July with 25.7 m/m.

Long periods without measurable rainfall were:—

17	days ending	8th February.
13	„ „	23rd February.
9	„ „	4th March.
11	„ „	19th March.
15	„ „	26th June.

A partial drought was noted during the 48 days ending 7th March.

Although the May and June rainfall returns were above normal, the number of wet days from 25th May to 2nd September (a period of 100 days) only amounted to 23.

Temperature.

The annual mean temperature for 1932 was practically normal. January was particularly mild, although the coldest day of the year was the first.

From February to July the monthly means were slightly below normal. August was warmer than usual.

Extremes registered at Weymouth were highest, 77.8, on 18th August; lowest, 25.0, on 1st January. Extremes for the year (England and Wales) were 97° on 19th August and 12° on 1st January.

The absence at Weymouth of excessively hot summers and severely cold winters is thus apparent, and is an asset of no mean value to a holiday resort or residential town.

Pressure.

The annual mean pressure was above normal all over the country. At Weymouth it was 2.2 m/b above the average.

Monthly averages for February and December were the highest on record. The January and November means were also above normal. The months with the greatest deficiency were April, September and October.

During July, as last year, pressure was low everywhere. The highest pressure reached was 1047.3 m/b (30.923) on 26th January and the lowest 986.7 m/b (29.138) on 9th October. The three highest readings of the year were recorded in January, February and December.

The direction of the wind during the year was from the west 130 days, east 93 days, south 33 days, and north 27 days. Winds from S.E. and N.W. were only noted on nine days each.

Thunderstorms are neither frequent nor severe. Storms of little magnitude were noted on four occasions during the summer months.

Slight snow was noted on two occasions, the fall in each case being less than the equivalent of half a millimetre.

Fogs were registered on twelve days during the first half of the year and on eight days during the latter six months. These figures represent observations made throughout the 24 hours, in addition to the usual morning (9th hour) observation.

Stations reporting a considerable number of days with fog include the following:—Hull 111, Huddersfield 101, Glasgow 85, Manchester 83, Kensington 52, and Beachy Head 49.

The following table illustrates the favourable position of Weymouth compared with neighbouring health resorts:—

		Temperature			Rainfall	Wet	Sunshine
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	(m/m).	days	hours.
		°F.	°F.	°F.		(1.0 m/m).	
Weymouth	...	51.2	78	25	657	109	1554.4
Bournemouth	...	50.2	84	21	781	124	1430.1
Torquay	...	51.3	78	29	960	124	1498.5
Ilfracombe	...	51.6	83	29	1035	131	1431.2
Falmouth	...	51.8	80	28	1139	135	1527.3
Newquay	...	51.0	83	26	873	137	1598.4
Sidmouth	...	50.6	79	24	813	118	1504.3
Bath	...	50.5	93	20	850	127	1376.3

The station was inspected on 10th November by Mr. G. A. Bull, and the usual certificate was subsequently received from the Director of the Meteorological Office.

THE BAROMETER (Millibars)—9 a.m.

Corrected for Temperature and Altitude.

Month.	Mean.	Difference from Average.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
January	1023.5 <i>m/b</i>	+ 6.3 <i>m/b</i>	1047.3 <i>m/b</i>	26th	997.0 <i>m/b</i>	6th
February	1031.2	+ 17.3	1042.3	21st	1017.3	24th
March	1015.0	+ 1.7	1027.5	19th	994.0	30th
April	1008.4	— 5.3	1033.5	13th	988.3	3rd
May	1011.9	— 2.3	1021.0	17th	1002.0	9th
June	1018.1	+ 1.3	1026.5	8th	1008.1	28th
July	1013.1	— 3.0	1025.1	9th	999.9	1st
August	1019.0	+ 3.6	1028.4	23rd	1010.9	12th
September	1013.3	— 4.1	1030.1	15th	998.5	8th
October	1007.4	— 6.7	1024.3	19th	986.7	9th
November	1018.7	+ 4.6	1031.5	28th	1005.8	23rd
December	1028.6	+ 15.1	1042.3	25th	1000.4	3rd
Average ...	1017.3	+ 2.2	1047.3	On Jan. 26	986.7	On Oct. 9

TEMPERATURE (Fah.).

Month.	9 a.m. <i>mean.</i>	Max. <i>mean.</i>	Min. <i>mean.</i>	Max. and Min. <i>mean.</i>	Differ- ence from Average	Highest	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Humi- dity % 9 a.m.	Vap. Press. m/b
January	47.0	50.4	42.2	46.3	+3.6	56.2	17th	25.0	1st	86	10.1
February	39.6	43.9	34.6	39.2	-2.8	50.0	22nd	26.2	11th	75	6.2
March	43.7	49.5	36.4	42.9	-1.3	56.0	23rd	26.4	12th	74	7.2
April	48.5	52.3	41.2	46.7	-1.2	58.2	23rd	33.1	13th	73	8.5
May	52.3	57.4	45.7	51.5	-2.3	65.0	20th	32.5	8th	79	10.9
June	60.4	65.9	51.8	58.8	+0.2	74.0	16th	42.3	6th	70	12.3
July	62.2	67.1	55.7	61.4	-0.7	72.9	10th	46.4	19th	81	15.1
August	64.6	70.6	58.4	64.5	+2.5	77.8	18th	33.2	25th	82	16.7
September	59.9	64.9	53.9	59.4	+0.5	74.4	14th	41.0	28th	82	14.5
October	54.1	58.6	46.0	52.3	-1.4	64.2	16th	33.4	29th	80	11.4
November	47.9	51.4	43.0	47.2	+0.6	58.2	3rd	34.2	29th	78	8.8
December	44.8	48.8	40.6	44.7	+0.5	55.0	18th	31.4	2nd	85	8.7
Year	52.1	56.7	45.8	51.2	-0.2	77.8	18th Aug.	25.0	1st Jan.	78	10.3

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Registered by Campbell-Stokes' Recorder.

Month.	Actual Sunshine.	Difference from Average.	Greatest Daily Amount.	Date.	Days on which Sun shone.	Sunless Days	Cloud. 0—10 (9 a.m.)
January	<i>Hours</i> 57.9	<i>Hours</i> — 4.7	<i>Hours</i> 6.9	8th	16	15	8
February	85.6	+ 4.1	9.2	21st	23	6	7
March	178.1	+ 44.3	11.0	14th	29	2	5
April	160.3	— 17.0	11.8	22nd	28	2	7
May	132.2	— 86.8	12.6	8th	25	6	7
June	246.5	+ 21.2	14.4	18th	28	2	5
July	148.6	— 74.4	12.2	10th	29	2	7
August	201.7	— 5.2	12.6	17, 19	29	2	6
September	123.1	— 39.5	10.5	21st	22	8	7
October	123.4	+ 9.5	9.7	4th	28	3	6
November	42.9	— 35.9	6.9	21, 28	17	13	8
December	54.1	+ 1.5	6.6	1, 6,	19	12	8
Year	1554.4	— 197.1	14.4	18th June	293	73	7

RAINFALL (Millimetres).

Month.	Total	Difference from Average.	Wet Days of 0.2m/m or more.	Difference from Average.	Wet Days of 1.0 m/m or more.	Mean Wet Day Rate of Rainfall.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Date.
January	m/m 51.9	m/m —18.7	16	—1	10	m/m 1.67	m/m 13.2	12th
February	0.6	—55.8	2	—12	—	0.02	0.3	10th
March	46.7	—5.9	12	—3	8	1.51	16.3	8th
April	51.3	+6.6	21	+7	13	1.71	13.6	27th
May	60.7	+12.7	20	+7	12	1.96	19.0	20th
June	56.9	+20.1	6	—4	5	1.89	20.6	3rd
July	50.5	+0.5	13	+2	9	1.63	25.7	24th
August	25.8	—32.9	8	—5	7	0.83	10.5	29th
September	81.5	+25.9	15	+3	11	2.71	19.2	22nd
October	145.7	+60.2	24	+7	18	4.70	30.7	20th
November	53.9	—26.6	14	—1	10	1.80	13.4	28th
December	31.0	—61.5	14	—4	6	1.00	10.0	2nd
Year	656.5	—64.9	165	+2	109	1.79	30.7	20th Oct.

THE WINDS.

Observed daily to 16 points but reduced to 8 points of the compass.

Month.	Direction.								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
January	2	1	5	2	2	4	13	1	1
February	6	6	15	1	—	—	—	1	—
March	—	3	14	1	4	4	8	—	1
April	3	2	1	1	3	1	16	2	—
May	3	3	4	1	3	5	12	—	—
June	2	2	16	—	4	1	6	—	—
July	2	—	4	—	3	1	19	1	—
August	2	5	8	1	3	3	8	1	—
September	1	4	7	—	3	4	11	—	—
October	4	1	—	—	1	3	18	3	1
November	1	2	11	1	1	2	12	—	—
December	1	—	8	1	9	5	7	—	—
Year	27	29	93	9	33	33	130	9	3

SUNSHINE EXTREMES SINCE 1901.**BRIGHT MONTHS.**

Month.	Hours.	Year.
January	93.1	1905
February	127.7	1909
March	211.9	1907
April	259.9	1912
May	326.5	1909
June	326.0	1925
July	379.6	1911
August	275.5	1909
September	226.3	1911
October	175.3	1919
November	121.5	1909
December	95.5	1917

LOWEST MONTHS.

Month.	Hours.	Year.
January	31.5	1921
February	46.5	1926
March	84.6	1901
April	103.4	1905
May	132.2	1932
June	153.1	1909
July	148.6	1927, 1932
August	107.8	1912
September	116.3	1901
October	73.6	1910
November	42.9	1932
December	26.2	1927

SUNSHINE (continued).

Table showing the number of hours of bright Sunshine during 1932 at stations forwarding regular returns to the Meteorological Office:—

Station.	Hours.	Stations.	Hours.
Aberystwyth (M.O.H.) ...	1371.5	Llandudno ...	1412.5
Bath ...	1376.3	London, Kew Observatory	1257.5
Berwick-on-Tweed ...	1411.2	„ City ...	1075.5
Bexhill ...	1581.1	„ Greenwich ...	1170.7
Birmingham ...	1109.1	„ Westminster ...	1204.1
Blackpool ...	1419.9	Manchester ...	948.2
Bognor Regis ...	1516.0	Lowestoft ...	1364.7
Bolton ...	920.5	Littlehampton ...	1558.5
Bournemouth ...	1430.1	Margate ...	1613.3
Bridlington ...	1312.5	Newport (Mon.) ...	1303.5
Bradford ...	1056.7	Newquay ...	1598.4
Bude ...	1537.8	Norwich ...	1297.7
Brighton ...	1561.9	Nottingham ...	1048.0
Burniey ...	1006.1	Oxford ...	1283.8
Buxton ...	1014.3	Paignton ...	1426.7
Cardiff ...	1459.9	Plymouth ...	1565.9
Cheltenham ...	1276.8	Penzance ...	1520.5
Clacton ...	1498.1	Portsmouth ...	1511.7
Colwyn Bay ...	1359.3	Ramsgate ...	1518.4
Coventry ...	1108.1	Sandown ...	1543.6
Cromer ...	1317.3	Scarborough ...	1201.2
Croydon ...	1320.7	Scilly ...	1704.6
Douglas ...	1453.9	Sheffield ...	1060.2
Deal ...	1498.9	Sidmouth ...	1504.3
Dover ...	1552.0	Southampton ...	1278.4
Eastbourne ...	1660.0	Southend ...	1456.7
Edinburgh ...	1307.0	Southport ...	1397.2
Exmouth ...	1480.7	Swansea ...	1390.0
Falmouth ...	1527.3	Torquay ...	1498.5
Felixstowe ...	1432.1	Tunbridge ...	1526.7
Folkestone ...	1567.2	Teignmouth ...	1496.8
Guernsey ...	1683.0	Ventnor (Hospital) ...	1549.3
Harrogate ...	1199.6	Weymouth ...	1554.4
Harwich ...	1437.6	Worthing ...	1616.7
Hove ...	1556.7	Worcester ...	1234.9
Hull ...	1194.1	Yarmouth ...	1284.3
Ilfracombe ...	1431.2	York ...	1090.2
Leamington ...	1161.4		

WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895.

Year.	Hours.	Year.	Hours.	Year.	Hours.
1895	1953.7	1908	1857.9	1921	1934.6
1896	1904.0	1909	1938.5	1922	1748.0
1897	1827.5	1910	1693.7	1923	1695.6
1898	1828.4	1911	2090.9	1924	1687.6
1899	2030.2	1912	1582.4	1925	1710.1
1900	1642.7	1913	1583.7	1926	1554.4
1901	1675.9	1914	1826.8	1927	1692.7
1902	1421.4	1915	1729.8	1928	1898.9
1903	1554.0	1916	1677.5	1929	2024.1
1904	1675.6	1917	1653.5	1930	1803.7
1905	1706.9	1918	1804.9	1931	1572.8
1906	1908.3	1919	1803.5	1932	1554.4
1907	1784.1	1920	1523.4		

Average—1751.5.

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year—2090.9 in 1911.

Least Sunshine in one year—1421.4 hours in 1902.

WEYMOUTH RAINFALL RECORD FROM THE YEAR 1881

Year.	Amount in inches.	Year.	Amount in inches.	Year.	Amount in inches.
1881	30.40	1898	21.70	1915	35.29
1882	33.46	1899	24.90	1916	33.96
1883	23.31	1900	27.10	1917	23.96
1884	24.93	1901	24.07	1918	26.51
1885	28.47	1902	24.28	1919	32.41
1886	32.54	1903	32.87	1920	29.65
1887	20.57	1904	28.30	1921	15.88
1888	28.97	1905	21.61	1922	31.11
1889	23.98	1906	28.31	1923	28.80
1890	22.51	1907	27.44	1924	38.65
1891	35.68	1908	24.57	1925	34.56
1892	24.40	1909	27.68	1926	29.83
1893	22.73	1910	30.65	1927	33.34
1894	36.51	1911	24.80	1928	34.60
1895	27.38	1912	37.93	1929	29.73
1896	21.81	1913	26.00	1930	30.72
1897	29.21	1914	36.07	1931	27.13
				1932	25.84

Average—28.408.

Wettest Year, 1924—38.65 inches. Driest Year, 1921—15.88 inches.

Average Rainfall, 1881 to 1932—28.41 inches.



